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GERMANS STILL HOLD OFF SOVIETS IN UPPER SILESIA

Zhukov Forces Attempting to Expand Oder Bridgehead For Assault on Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, March 28.—According to frontline reports Marshal Zhukov's troops, after a fierce three-hour artillery barrage, occupied Lebus on the western bank of the Oder, seven miles north of Frankfurt-on-Oder. These troops are making efforts to enlarge the bridgehead on the western bank of the Oder, aiming at the start of the offensive against Berlin which is to be borne by them.

Marshal Rokossovsk's 2nd White Russian army forces entered Gdynia facing the Gulf of Danzig yesterday where fierce street fighting is now taking place, according to the German military quarters.

In Upper Silesia, the Soviets on both sides of Leslau and south of Leobschuetz flung strong infantry, tank and battleplane forces into the battle, but failed to achieve the planned breakthrough. With 86 Soviet tanks knocked out on Tuesday south of Leobschuetz, more than 600 Soviet tanks have been destroyed in this area where the battle has now been raging for 12 days.

The Soviet report claiming occupation of the town of Strehlen has not been confirmed by the German quarters.

The Soviet attacks against the garrison fortress of Kuestrin have increased in violence. The Soviet troops which had succeeded in penetrating into the town were driven back partly by counterattacks. Also the German bridgeheads of Zehden and Langenberg continued to withstand the renewed Soviet attacks.

In the course of stubborn defensive fighting in northwestern Hungary the German troops prevented a breakthrough by the Soviets who attacked with strong forces. The Soviet troops who had crossed the Marzal Canal were checked in the middle course of the Raab River.

The Soviets east of Libau limited their activities to thrusts made with smaller units, but they increased the impact of their attacks north of Frauenburgand northwest of Doblen. Their attacks foundered in the face of stiff German resistance.

Soviets Advance in Hungary

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 28.—The Soviet armies smashed to within 10 miles of the Austrian frontier and 47 miles of Vienna today in a push across the Raab River, and farther northeast occupied the strongholds of Gyor and Komaron, according to frontline reports.

The 3rd Ukrainian army sped across the Raab River, the last natural barrier of Austria, and the 2nd Ukrainian army occupied Gyor and Komaron.

Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's 3rd Ukrainian army pushed over the Raab and occupied Csorna, 47 miles from Vienna and 35 miles south of Bratislavia, and Sarvar, 29 miles farther south on the Rabaul.

Fuehrer's Headquarters
March 28

In the course of the great defensive battle in northwestern Hungary our troops prevented also yesterday the breakthrough attempts of strong Soviet forces and the enemy forces which had advanced across the Marczal Canal were checked at the central reaches of the Raab. By steadfast defense and numerous counterattacks our formations inflicted high bloody losses on the enemy advancing from the Gran bridgehead and destroyed 20 tanks.

In upper Silesia, the Soviets threw into battle strong infantry and tank as well as battleplane formations on either side of Loslau and south of Leobschuetz without, however, being able to break through our front. With the inclusion of 86 tanks destroyed yesterday south of Leobschuetz, the Soviets in the 12 days' battle lost more than 600 tanks here.

The garrison of the fortress of Kuestrin repulsed continuous enemy attacks. Also our Oder bridgeheads at Zehlen and Langenberg withstood a number of enemy attacks. Street fighting is raging in the southern parts of Gotenhafen and Danzig while grim fighting is raging at Frisches Haff for the possession of the Kahlenhelzer Horn.

Our motor torpedo boats on convoy duty in the waters west of Memel sank two Soviet motor torpedo boats including the flagboat of the flotilla and captured part of the crew as prisoners. The third boat was badly damaged so that its sinking is likely.

While the enemy restricted himself east of Libau to weaker thrusts, he increased his attacks northeast of Frauenburg and northwest of Dobeln but these attacks collapsed. In protecting the attacks of our battleplanes against the enemy supply lines, tanks and bridges our fighters shot down 27 enemy planes over the Eastern Front.

On the lower Rhine our troops prevented also yesterday the enemy's breakthrough attempts between Millingen and Dingden defending themselves in the wooded terrain east and southeast of Wesel. The American forces advanced from the Westerwald into the upper Sieg Valley while in the southeast their spearheads were checked between Dillenburg and Wetzlar. Also from Limburg weaker enemy forces advanced toward the southeast while from the Rhine bridgehead between Bad Ems and Kaub the enemy is pressing eastwards. At many places our fighting groups are attacking the rear communications of the Americans.

At the lower Main, fighting is in progress in the southwestern part of Frankfurt-on-Main. The enemy attacks and our counterattacks alternated in the Hanau area while the attacks against Aschaffenburg were repulsed. American tank forces penetrated east of Lohr as far as the Gemuenden area and they are being attacked from all sides at the present moment. Near Gemuenden, 13 enemy tanks were destroyed and the town recaptured. At the Bergstrasse as well as in front of our barrier front erected between Weinheim and Mannheim, enemy attacks were checked after heavy fighting.

In the western Alps, strong attacks by De Gaullist Alpine forces which attacked as much as 10 times were smashed with heavy losses inflicted to the enemy. Enemy night attacks in the Adriatic coastal sector were repulsed and British strongholds south of Lugo raided.

British terror planes yesterday attacked northern Germany and several places in the Rhenish-Westphalian area. Residential quarters in Paderborn were specially hard hit. During the night weaker enemy formations bombed Berlin.

Soviets Deny Report On Secret Paragraph In Pact With France

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 28.—In the Soviet-French Treaty of Mutual Assistance there is a secret paragraph approving freedom of action for France in the West and for the Soviet Union in the East, charged Drew Pearson, American columnist, according to a Washington dispatch. In this connection, it is reported that Tass has been authorized to state that there is no secret paragraph in the pact and that Pearson's report does not correspond to facts.

FIERCE BATTLE RAGING IN MANNHEIM SUBURBS

Allies Suffer Setback at Millingen—Germans Holding At Bocholt and Dorsten

Domei

BERLIN, March 28.—The allied troops today entered the northern suburbs of Mannheim on the eastern bank of the upper reaches of the Rhine opposite Ludwigshafen, according to frontline reports, where fierce street fighting is now taking place. Fierce fighting is also being waged at Bensheim and in the outskirts of Weinheim, 16 and nine miles northwest of Mannheim respectively.

The centers of gravity in the fighting on the Western Front were on the lower Rhine at Wesel and north of Emmerich as well as at Dorsten in Westphalia on the lower Lippe River and between Bonn and Coblenz. In the Westerwald hills, General Hodges' units advancing from the Remagen bridgehead in easterly direction have gained some ground up the Lahn River. General Patton's tank spearheads drove their wedge farther to the east in Francomia against grime resistance.

The German grenadiers offered grim resistance to Montgomery's 2nd British army which is trying to advance across the Dutch frontier in a southerly direction into the Emmerich area. Losses in both men and material by the attackers are exceptionally high in this area without being compensated by territorial gains.

At Millingen the enemy suffered a setback at the hands of the counter-attacking Germans. The Anglo-Americans were further denied a breakthrough in the direction of Bocholt and Dorsten. Their forces in this area are still without contact with the other advancing allied units. At Dorsten strong German panzer formations lined up for counterattack and prevented any expansion by the enemy forces. The Americans advancing between Bonn and Coblenz through the Westerwald hills up the Lahn River took the town of Limburg on the Lohn but were checked before they were able to follow through their thrust in the direction of Wetzler. Fierce fighting is being waged by the spearheads which Patton sent up the Main River in Francomia. In Frankfurt-on-Main house-to-house fighting is still raging. From the sectors farther to the south only artillery duels are reported.

ECONOMIC PACT IS SIGNED BETWEEN FRANCE, BRITAIN

Provides for Settlement of Past Claims and Resumption of Commerce

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 28.—The Anglo-French Economic Pact which was signed today in Paris provides for the settlement of past claims and stresses a solid financial basis for the resumption of trade between the sterling and the French areas in the future, according to a Paris report.

The pact also stipulates that the franc-sterling exchange rate will be modified only after mutual consultation. At present, no modification is envisaged in the immediate future.

As regards the past, both Governments have given concrete expression to their wishes to waive all financial claims against each other arising from the war. This means that Britain foregoes its claim under the former agreement of December 12, 1939 in which Britain assumes 60 per cent and France 40 per cent of the cost of the common war effort as well as a number of other claims against the French in connection with war supplies furnished before the armistice or on behalf of the other anti-Axis nations.

France on the other hand, annuls any credit due in connection with the British army expenditure in France prior to the armistice regarding the taking over by Britain and France of American munitions and of funds used for the supply of war materials.

Britain will supply certain goods and services to France involving between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 sterlings but details of these will be agreed upon later. France will repay in installments the funds used by Britain for the transfer of American munitions contracts.

This settles all past obligations on either side with two exceptions; namely, the amount due to Britain for advances to the French Committee of National Liberation and the amount due to France for the use of French ships and the disposal of French cargo since the armistice. The settlement of these items will follow immediately on the signing of the agreement which is to take effect from March 1 of this year to the end of February 1946. However, the amount involved is not yet known.

MANNERHEIM MAY RESIGN

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 28.—Field Marshal Baron Karl G. von Mannerheim's resignation from the post of Finnish State President now appears certain, it was declared by the Dagens Nyheter's special correspondent who just returned from Helsinki. The correspondent points out that Mannerheim is now an old man who has many reasons for retiring. But besides these personal reasons it must not be overlooked that the Soviets, although perhaps not officially, have voiced surprise that the man responsible for the war against the Soviet Union is now at the helm of the state which is professedly friendly toward the Soviet Union.

The main reason which might prompt Mannerheim to resign is that the political "purge" in Finland may affect his closest collaborators. The correspondent points out that this purge is one of the most difficult problems of Finnish policy. With regard to the military men it will not be so difficult but it will be more difficult with regard to the leading politicians, who, according to the valid provisions of the state constitution, cannot be easily purged. This holds good especially concerning the newly-elected parliamentary deputies.

BETRAYER OF REICH SHOT

Domei

LISBON, March 28.—Reuters special correspondent with the American 1st army today reported that Franz Oppenhof who was appointed by the anti-Axis military authorities as Burgomaster of Aachen was assassinated on Sunday night by three uniformed Germans, according to a London dispatch.

The report said that the Germans called at Oppenhof's house and shot him while he was standing on his back porch. A patrol officer on duty heard the shots and rushed to the scene, but the three had already made their escape.

Oppenhof, highest official of the first big German town under anti-Axis control, was 41, a right-wing Catholic and had served for many years as attorney in Aachen. After Aachen fell into American hands, however, he betrayed Germany and was made Burgomaster five months ago. Ever since he had been the target of contempt by loyal Germans.

Tribute Paid Fighting Spirit of Japanese, Evidenced at Yiojima, by British Journal

Domei

LISBON, March 27—With the heroic final assault carried out by all of the Japanese Forces left on Yiojima apparently having deeply impressed the anti-Axis camp, frequent references have been made to the Japanese fighting spirit in anti-Axis journals.

The Manchester Guardian on March 20 in an article entitled, "The Price of one Island," pointed out the lessons of the campaign and declared in effect, "Twenty-six days were required for the reduction of the Yiojima fortress, but this fact cannot be regarded as a measure to calculate the time which will be required to attack the Japanese homeland. The Japanese defenders of the island resisted stubbornly, and, in addition, every inch of ground was turned into a defense position. Years were put in to the construction of the defense positions on the island.

"Vast sacrifices of human lives were necessary to destroy them. The preliminary bombing and bombardment did not score the expected result in depriving the defenses of their power. The fighting was so difficult that in comparison the losses of the Tarawa landing, which was a severe jolt to the Americans, was nothing. The casualties totaled 19,938. This is small when compared with the British losses in Burma, but the rate is far in excess in relation to the numbers who took part in the operation. Actually, almost one-third of the landed forces were felled. To die for their nation is a difficult matter for the Americans and Europeans, but it is not a difficult matter for the Japanese. To those of us who know the Japanese it is not a matter of amazement, but the fact that the defenders of Yiojima literally fought to the last man is still a notable fact. For the people to expect death will make the Japanese people the strongest people in the world."

BUENOS AIRES TO RESUME RELATIONS WITH MOSCOW

Negotiations not Yet Started; Farrell Ready to Execute Act of Chapultepec

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 28.—Argentina is seeking a restoration of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union but it may still be many days or weeks before any negotiations in this direction may be completed, according to a Buenos Aires report today.

Meanwhile, it was also reported that President Edelmiro Farrell's declaration to the nation asserting that Argentina was ready and prepared to carry out the resolution contained in the Act of Chapultepec endorsed at the recently concluded Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference in Mexico City was broadcast by all the Argentine radio stations today.

Another dispatch said that following the declaration of war against the Axis Powers, the Argentine Government announced that photostatic copies of the declaration of war will be delivered to all newspapers.

An Associated Press report said that in connection with the declaration of war, extra police guards were stationed at public buildings, embassies and newspaper offices in Buenos Aires to guard against any disorders. Also it was learned that at least 69 persons were pulled in jail as the result of last night's anti-war demonstrations provoked by young nationalist elements and that the police closed the headquarters of the Nationalists Youth Alliance today.

Envoys Discuss Situation

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—Ambassadors of various American countries to Washington met in an urgent ambassadorial conference today, says a Washington dispatch adding that the subjects of discussion will include the new situation in Argentina following its declaration of war against the Axis Powers, recognition of the Farrell Government and Argentina's participation in the anti-Axis camp.

WASHINGTON HOLDS MEET

44 Nations to Confer on April 9 Prior To S.F. Conference

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 28.—The U.S. State Department announced today that a pre-San Francisco conference of the United Nations will be held in Washington on April 9 to prepare a draft for a consideration of the United Nations Conference on International Organization which will open in San Francisco on April 25 and invitations have been sent to the 44 Anti-Axis nations to attend the sessions, it was learned from a Washington dispatch.

It was also reported that President Roosevelt today revealed that United States officials, diplomats and only those officially designated should be in San Francisco next month. In this connection, U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius was instructed by the President to advise United States diplomats abroad that they were expected to remain at their posts during the conference. Similar orders also will be sent to members of the Cabinet by Jonathan Daniels, the President's press secretary.

Another dispatch said that Undersecretary of State Joseph Grew declared today that there will be no place at the San Francisco conference for official observers of non-United Nations, neutrals or of former enemy nations.

STRIKE VOTE TAKEN IN U.S. BY 400,000 COAL MINERS

Perkins Confident Accord May Be Reached; Ickes' Request Ignored Completely

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 29.—Soft coal miners in America from 6 a.m. today have been filing into polling centers to express their willingness to go on strike unless their terms are met in the current negotiations regarding a new contract, says a Washington report.

"Up till last night it appeared that there was nothing to stop the strike in the industry when the old contract expires, but Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, after conferring with operators from John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers' Union, made known that she is confident that there will be an agreement between the two groups before Saturday, the date the contract ends.

At the same time, it appears that the request of Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, that the present contract be extended 30 days is "out of the window." The operators refused to agree to the provision in the request to the effect that any future wage agreement be retroactive, and Miss Perkins said that in her conference the Ickes' request was not brought up.

Discussions between the two groups will resume at 10 a.m. today and observers believe that unless a decision is reached within 24 hours the miners will follow the verdict they will register at the polls today and some 400,000 will walk out of the pits.

Packard Workers Strike

Domei

LISBON, March 28.—Approximately 2,300 employes of the Packard Motor Car Company went on strike today, according to a dispatch from Detroit. The company officials said that the strike would halt the output of aircraft engines by nightfall, the dispatch said, adding that the company had been under Senate investigation into its war production.

U.S. Officers Promoted

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 28.—The U.S. Senate Military Affairs Committee today unanimously approved the promotion of nine army officers to the full rank of general, according to a Washington report. The nine former lieutenant generals are Joseph McNarney, Omar Bradley, Carl Spaatz, George Kenny, Mark Wayne Clark, Walter Krueger, Brehon Somervell, Jacob Devers and Thomas Handy. The approval by the committee is regarded as a vote of confidence in the Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshal.

Bidault Gives Views

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 28.—Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, today, declared before the French Consultatives Committee that when the collective security system is definitely established all individual treaties will be included in it." He also said that the rigid automatism of the Franco-Soviet Treaty is essential to France's security.

B-29's Make Scout Flights

One B-29 bomber made a reconnaisance over the western part of Shikoku at 4 a.m. on Thursday. At about the same time, another enemy bomber made a scout flight over the western Shikoku and Hiroshima areas. No explosives were dropped.

ENEMY CARRIER PLANES CONTINUE KYUSHU RAIDS

Western Shikoku and Kyushu Areas Attacked by Raiders Wednesday, Thursday

About 130 enemy carrier-borne planes attacked Japanese air bases in Southeastern Kyushu and Southern Kyushu at about 4:40 p.m. on Wednesday. No damage was done to the Japanese side. Again, for about three hours from 6 to 9 a.m. on Thursday enemy carrier-borne planes came raiding Western Shikoku and the Kyushu area.

By Y. YAMANE
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS,—With the receipt of each new report on the military situation since the enemy landing on Yiojima, the will of the people of these islands to become the forces for the destruction of the enemy has become stronger. The armed forces and the people, men and women, old and young, have all readied themselves to bleed the enemy for the defense of their country.

With the idea that when they hurl themselves at the enemy and fall in action, the enemy, too, will suffer a hell of blood and gore, even youths and young girls are undergoing furious training day and night, practicing with bamboo spears and throwing hand grenades at each other. Having heard that the enemy has mobilized a million troops, the people of these islands are ready to draw and handle the million by themselves.

Soldiers come tumbling out of their quarters early in the morning, when the birds are first beginning to chirp. As this correspondent was talking with Chief Warrant Officer N, commander K appeared. This was the first time that the correspondent had met the commander since the sea battle off the Philippines.

The commander said that there was nothing to worry about if those in Japan Proper held their own. He declared that it would be all right if those in Japan Proper would build airplanes while those here in these islands bled the enemy. With strong faith in the great results to be scored in the production of aircraft at home, the troops in these islands are awaiting the day on which they will go into action to bleed the enemy.

The people of these islands now think only in terms of how they should fight. Not a single person can be beaten by bombing alone. Numerous islanders have had their homes burned and have nothing to eat or to wear. But they have been accorded warm aid by those who have not suffered at the hands of the enemy. And the islanders have vowed to avenge the bestial deeds of the enemy.

The pledge has been put into practice through the construction of defense positions and the increased production of foodstuffs. Even aged men of 70 and 80 have taken part in the work. One old man determinedly declared, "I may be old but age can't beat me. Maybe it will be hard for me to kill a hundred enemy troops, but I'll at least do away with one or two." Every islander has become a force to kill the enemy, with the sole idea that every enemy must be killed to attain victory.

CORSAIR'S PILOT'S RESCUE

Domei

LISBON, March 26.—How a pilot of a Corsair Vought-Sikorsky (F4U) who was shot down by the Japanese during the carrier plane attack on Kyushu on March 18 was finally rescued after drifting only 16 kilometers off the coast of Japan, was revealed by Edgar Brown, INS correspondent, reporting from the flagship of Vice-Admiral Marc Mitscher, commander of the 58th task force.

After being shot down, the pilot was rescued by a seaplane from a battleship 160 kilometers away. The plane had been summoned by a comrade Marine pilot, who saw him plunge into the water.

The rescued pilot said in effect: "An AA fragment tore into the cockpit and smashed my radio to pieces. My plane plunged into the water only 16 kilometers off shore, from where the towns and airfield on the coast could be seen, and soon sank. A Japanese scout plane came over, roaring down to low level. I pulled a blue cloth over my head and released the air from my lifeboat and covered myself with it.

"After flying around overhead for some time the Japanese plane went away. I only had one oar, but the wind was blowing right and I was able to move gradually farther from shore. When the seaplane came for me and landed on the rough sea, it was another job to board her. It was almost hopeless for the seaplane to take off, but we made it after five tries."

Harried Enemy Shifts Calcutta-Based B-29's To Areas in Marianas

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, March 29.—In order to ease the difficulty of transporting fuel for Calcutta-based B-29 bombers and also to replenish the Mariana-based air corps, the majority of the B-29's so far massed at the group of airfields around Calcutta have been moved to the Marianas and were used in the bombing attacks on Northern Kyushu on March 27 and 28, the first raids to be carried out over the area from the Mariana base. This fact points to the strengthening of Japan's air power on the Chinese continent steadily carried out since last Spring and also to the effect of effective counterattacks carried out by Japanese planes against the B-29's raiding the Japanese mainland in the skies over the continent.

SAN MATEO IS OCCUPIED IN NIPPON COUNTER-PUSH

Infiltrating Enemy Smashed by Right Wing—Other Japanese Units Penetrate Mariquina

By H. HIRAYAMA
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 28.—With the Japanese striking out in a thundering counterdrive against the infiltrating enemy and completely occupying San Mateo on the night of March 23, the situation on the right wing east of Manila is developing favorably.

"San Mateo, strategic offensive stronghold of the enemy, was occupied after the Japanese right wing forces had thrown out the enemy which had seeped into thier positions. While the enemy, which was swept out from the heights, was in a state of confusion, the Japanese launched a lashing attack which took them into San Mateo and enabled them to mop up the region.

On the same night, Japanese Units set ablaze enemy dumps and bivouac areas near Marikuina, south of San Mateo by heavy shelling. Meanwhile, close quarter assaults were conducted, which kindled huge fires in the vicinity of Kubao, in the suburbs of Manila. Detonations of enemy ammunition are still shaking the area.

Later on the same night an enemy force of 40 tanks began to flee southward from Mariquina.

The Japanese counterdrive in this area continued on March 24 and 25. Units of the Japanese right wing assaulted the enemy west of San Mateo, while other units drove southward and penetrated into Mariquina.

On the night of March 25, a powerful Japanese close quarter assault force advanced to the region of Maycauayan, strategic point four kilometers north of Manila, and gravely menaced the enemy's rear communications. In the meantime, another close quarter combat force, quietly crossed the enemy lines and reached the McKinley barracks, south of Manila. Several heavy explosions in the area were viewed from the Japanese positions that night.

Fighting Lines Unchanged

The enemy, however, is continuing persistent attacks on the central Japanese positions of Shimbudai and Rekkayama. The enemy has also sent reinforcements of a division to the south and is pressing the Japanese left wing.

Heavy fighting raged in the region east of Antipolo on March 23, 24, and 25, but no notable changes have been caused in the lines. Attempting to hit the Japanese left flank, the enemy has begun to filtrate into the Bosoboso valley, about eight kilometers northeast of Antipolo, but the Japanese are fighting effectively, their morale raised still higher by the success of the Japanese right wing.

Against the Fujishige Unit, which is continuing harassing operations in the Batangas region on the southern side of Lake Laguna, the enemy is sending more troops. Spearheads of about one division have reached Cuenca, on the south shore of Lake Taal while another enemy unit has moved to Los Banos, to the north with more than ten tanks and guns respectively. The Japanese Forces, however, are pounding the enemy with effective attacks, and are holding these positions and frustrating the enemy's plans.

Baguio Air Raids Increase

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, March 28.—Twenty enemy fighter planes appeared over Tuguegarao during the day on March 26 while enemy raiders over Baguio have been increasingly and viciously attacking and strafing this vicinity recently. Since the latter part of March over 650 enemy planes have raided Baguio but the Japanese Units here have strongly repulsed the raider each time that they appeared.

Enemy Casualties 5,500

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, March 28.—During the 16 days since the enemy landing on Zambonga up to March 25 the Army and Navy Garrison Forces there have killed or wounded 5,500 enemy soldiers and damaged 49 tanks, and 13 armored cars. They have also damaged and set aflame 33 trucks, nine cannons, 15 machine guns, one airplane hangar, nine bivouacs, and 200 drums of gasoline.

30 MORE SHIPS LOST IN OKINAWA FIGHTING BY U.S. TASK FORCES

16 War Vessels Sunk, 14 Damaged by Japanese Air, Sea Units, Says I.H.Q.

Imperial Japanese Air and Sea Forces sank or damaged a total of 30 American warcraft including 10 battleships, six cruisers, 10 destroyers, one cruiser or destroyer, two transports and one mine-sweeper in their 3-day offensive operations from March 26, in the Okinawa area, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 4 p.m. on Thursday.

It was further revealed that the Japanese Air and Sea Units are continuing to attack the U.S. forces that are assaulting the main Okinawa Island area.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m., March 29

"Our Air Forces together with Surface Units are now continuously attacking the enemy invasion forces around the main Okinawa Island.

"The war results, as confirmed, obtained by our side in the period between March 26 and 28 follow:

SUNK—
- 1 Battleship
- 6 Cruisers
- 1 Cruiser or Destroyer
- 7 Destroyers
- 1 Mine-Sweeper

DAMAGED—
- 9 Battleships or Cruisers
- 3 Destroyers
- 2 Transports."

SAYS INVASION INEVITABLE

Swede Scribe Discusses Probable U.S. Landing on Japan

By TAKIO ENA
By Arrangement With the Asahi

STOCKHOLM, March 28.—The question whether the Americans will carry out the invasion of Japan Proper now forms the center of interest in neutral circles. The military commentator of the Dagens Nyheter, discussing the question in the paper on March 19, mentioned the inevitability of an invasion, treating the subject not so much as a question of feasibility as that of a necessity for the Americans. The following is the substance of his article:

If the Americans are to invade the mainland of Japan in the immediate future, they will have to operate from bases in the Philippines or the Marianas, a distance of 2,500 kilometers, which is unprecedented in the history of war. This will necessitate not only the transport of enormous supplies but the establishment of bridgeheads in certain parts of Japan Proper.

The large-scale air raid on Tokyo on March 10 and the subsequent raid carried out with carrier-borne planes may be taken as presaging the invasion of the mainland. But if Admiral Nimitz seeks bridgeheads for attacking Japan, he will in all probability choose the China coast between Canton and Shanghai. The invasion of the China coast, moreover, will be followed by the landing on Taiwan.

In this case, the Americans, acting in concert with the Chungking forces, will be able to sever completely the Japanese communications with the south. The question of shipping tonnage is certainly vital in all cases, but another factor no less vital is that of war psychology. Some observers are of the opinion that the war can be terminated simultaneously both in Europe and in the Pacific by a direct invasion of Japan Proper.

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Argentina's Capitulation

Virtually the last Latin American stronghold has fallen; Argentina has capitulated. Unable to hold out against United States pressure any longer, Argentina has at last declared war against Japan and Germany.

It is obvious that this action was taken most reluctantly against the real wishes of the Argentine people. For Argentina had most patently sought to evade this step to the very last, knowing full well that entrance into a war which did not at all concern her directly, against Powers with which moreover she had always enjoyed the friendliest and most profitable relations, was decidedly not to her national interest. But apparently against the overwhelming pressure which the United States has at last succeeded in marshalling against her, even Argentina could no longer preserve her freedom of will.

How unwillingly Argentina must have taken this final step can readily imagined from the conspicuously brave and determined resistance which she so long manifested against United States dictation. More fortunate than most Latin American countries in her relative geographical remoteness from the United States and in her relative lack of dependence on United States markets for her livelihood, Argentina had long done what other Latin American countries wished in their hearts to do but did not actually dare, namely, to stand up for her own rights and privileges as an independent nation instead of serving as a tool of United States policy.

In the eyes of the United States which regards all Latin America as her vassal and satellite, this defense of her freedom and integrity by Argentina was an unforgivable crime. Economic pressure, diplomatic blackmail, and vicious calumny were directed against her in an attempt to bend her will. Still Argentina resisted as the last stronghold and the sole remaining hope of Latin American independence.

But at last even Argentina has had to succumb. The machinations of the United States at the recent Mexico City Conference and the bludgeoning weapon provided by the unprincipled Act of Chapultepec by which the Latin American countries were forced to turn against their brave sister nation whom they must have secretly applauded and admired, proved to be too much for even Argentina. And so Argentina has joined the ranks of the United States' puppets like insignificant Panama and Nicaragua and Costa Rica and other petty states wallowing in the wake of the irresistible ruch of the Northern Colossus' world policy.

The only feeling which Argentina's capitulation will arouse is that of pity and regret—pity because it is obvious that Argentina's so belated yielding to pressure will not bring her the good will or consideration of the glowering North American bully whom she has already irretrievably antagonized, and regret because Latin America has lost the one rallying point around which the oppressed nations south of the Rio Grande might have some day launched a crusade for the restoration of their forfeited birthright. The last citadel of Latin America's defense against domination and exploitation at the hands of the United States is gone, and the imperious Anglo-Saxon New World Power now holds sway over all Ibero-America down to the very tip of Patagonia.

The subordination of Argentina to the dictates of United States policy proves that no country can call its soul its own in the face of the United States' mad lust for world hegemony. The Western Hemisphere, of course, but the whole world as well is not safe from the interference and coercion of this parvenu giant who is intent on nothing less than the bending of the destinies of all the countries of the world to her own advantage and profit. Working through guile as in the Mexico City Conference and the projected San Francisco Conference for World Organization, but making no secret of her intention to resort to military force if necessary, the United States is out to make the whole world her satellite as she has done with Latin America. Argentina is an object lesson of the fate which will befall every country of the world unless the power of the United States is curbed by force of arms.

An Insult to India

The decision of the Immigration Committee of the United States House of Representatives to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the Luce-Cellar bill on the naturalization and immigration of Indian nationals provides emphatic testimony that the American Government's professions of racial tolerance are not shared at all by the American people. Nor was the action of the American Government itself in introducing this bill based on enlightened thinking. It was aimed at facilitating the advance of America's economic and political designs into India by making the United States appear in the eyes of the Indian people as the champion of Indian independence and freedom.

The Indian people, particularly those elements which mistakenly believe that the support of the United States is necessary in the achievement of India's national independence, must realize now how futile it is to rely on either of the Anglo-American Powers. The United States is no more interested than Britain in seeing real independence attained by India. All that these Powers are interested in is the advancement of their own material welfare at the cost of the sweat, tears and toil of the Indian masses. The pro-American elements of the Indian populace may argue, however, that the United States would be more willing to see them secure a greater degree of independence than Britain would ever be willing to accord. But the economic and political policies which the United States pursued toward the Philippines since 1898 should convince these peoples that the colonial policies of the Anglo-American Powers do not fundamentally differ. Politically, the United States delayed the granting of freedom to the Philippines on one pretext or another and, economically, adopted measures which prevented the real economic development of the Philippines.

This action of the House Immigration Committee is an insult to the Indian people. The Luce-Cellar bill itself did not provide for the naturalization of all Indian immigrants who would enter the United States in accordance with the stipulation of this bill but only of those residing in the United States at present who number a little more than 5,000. The number of Indian nationals allowed admission into the United States under this bill was, moreover, only nominal. Yet, in spite of these facts, the representative of the American Federation of Labor and the Democratic members of this Committee from the prejudice-bound Southern States argued that the passage of this bill would bring about an "influx of cheap Oriental labor". So the bill was shelved for an indefinite period by a vote of 10 to six.

There can be no better illustration than this of the narrow-mindedness and perverted reasoning of the American people. They can see nothing morally wrong in shutting their own doors to Indian immigration and, at the same time, demanding the entry of American business into India and other parts of the world for the purpose of economic exploitation. The principle of treating all races fairly and equally is clearly not one of their national creeds.

Nautically Speaking

He: "Will you sail with me on the sea of matrimony?"

She: "Yes, after you've made a raft of money."

News and Views

By RINJIRO HAKAKO

Forcibly opening the door to the Rhine River Region on the entire frontline extending from Remagen to Karlsruhe and led by the main strength of Patton's mechanized units, the Anti-Axis forces have pushed into the interior defense line of the German armed forces.

Thus, with the direction of the main offensive of the Anti-Axis forces to southern Germany, Germany has come to face the unprecedentedly critical situation in the field of strategy. Under these circumstances, Germany will find it advantageous from strategical as well as tactical viewpoints to concentrate its main defense strength in southern Germany and launch guerrilla warfare in northern Germany with Berlin as a center for the attrition of enemy strength.

The adoption of guerrilla warfare in northern Gremany may result in the abandoning of Berlin.

Strategically, however, Germany with its limited strength both in troops and materials, will be able to assume the interior line defense structure with southern Germany as the base of operations. Furthermore, Germany with southern Germany as the base of operation, will still be in a position to utilize her transportation system there with far more advantage than in northern Germany.

Still more important will be the fact that the German armed forces operating from southern Germany will manage to have comparatively easy access to the center of war industry.

Thus viewed, the fate of Germany will be determined by whether the Red Army in the east will launch a frontal attack against Berlin or a flanking attack against southern Germany. Another important factor which will determine Germany's fate will be whether the Anti-Axis forces in the Rhine sector will take up their offensive route of Kassel, Magdeburg and Berlin or another route of Frankfurt-on-Main and Nurnberg.

And the fact, however, is that the vanguard mechanized units of the Anti-Axis forces are already closing in on Nurnberg through Frankfurt, thus threatening to bisect Germany into south and north.

Thus, Germany is forced to fight a defensive warfare in the region with Berlin as a center whose commissary lines were demolished.

Furthermore, Germany is fighting with the limited strength of 40 divisions on the Eastern Front and 15 divisions on the Western Front.

Needless to say, Germany's crisis baffles imagination and description. However, contrary to the boastful remarks of Eisenhower that the main German defense lines have been destroyed, the German forces entrenched in their strong positions are fighting to surmount their national crisis with energy and gallantry worthy of administration.

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, March 29

ARGENTINA DECLARES WAR

MAINICHI—Argentina, the strongest Power in Latin America and the last of the non-belligerents in the Western Hemisphere, has at last declared war on the Axis countries. This had been expected from the tenor of reports reaching here since several days ago, so it was not a bolt from the blue."

It may be recalled that Argentina had been continuing her resistance for a very long time against pressure from the United States who was abetted by Britain. On account of the strait circumstances in which Argentina was placed, the United States openly and covertly resorted to underhand measures. The recall of the American Ambassador from Argentina and the freezing of Argentine assets were followed by such a radical measure as the exclusion of Argentina from the so-called post-war international organization, measures that were only short of armed attack. Particularly, as a result of the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference recently held in Mexico City, Argentina found herself isolated and helpless.

Argentina's declaration of war on Japan and Germany at this time must have been a sore trial to that country. We who have long been on terms of amity and friendship with Argentina believe that she had no wish to declare war on us. The step must be contrary to her wish. After Argentina severed diplomatic relations with the Axis countries in the latter part of January last year, we regarded her as a spiritually neutral country. This interpretation will be continued even henceforth, in this sense, our feeling toward the other countries of Latin America is also the same.

Continually bringing pressure to bear upon neutral countries and non-belligerent states, the United States and Britain have been assiduously endeavoring to force them into a hostile relationship with the Axis countries. Eventually, however, this will end in costly failure. In the case of Latin America, the United States' economic control of Latin America in the name of the Western Hemisphere bloc will prove to a certain extent successful, but as a result the present anti-U.S. feeling of all the nations of Latin America will thereby be further heightened.

THE ROAD FOR CHUNGKING

Recent Anglo-American Strictures Reveal U.S., Britain Are Only Interested in Using Chiang Kai-shek

By MAKOTO KOMURO

Editor's Note: The following is a translation of an article in the magazine, Gaiko Jiho.

In the summer of 1944 America and Britain declared that Chungking was the weakest spot in the anti-Axis camp. They began to criticize Chiang Kai-shek's resistance against Japan. Prime Minister Winston Churchill denounced the degeneration of the Chungking forces before Parliament in the latter part of last September and slandered the resistance movement of Chungking. President Roosevelt at the same time expressed his approval of Churchill's speech attacking Chungking. This resulted in Chiang Kai-shek's speech on the occasion of the ceremony in celebration of the Double-Tenth Anniversary on October 10 in which he stressed self-independence and national revolution.

America, England and Chungking all have been crafty comrades from the beginning. All their movements are based on plots and schemes to promote their own interests. However, the speech by Chiang Kai-shek on the occasion of the Double-Tenth Anniversary symbolized the standpoint of suffering Chungking and revealed an aspect of Chungking's conscientious self-examination in regard to the Greater East Asia War. This speech is worth giving attention to in this sense. We feel in Chiang Kai-shek's speech a breath which will bring about a rennaissance for a free and new China. It is for this reason that we desire Chungking to reflect all the more.

National Revolution Urged

Chiang Kai-shek's speech on the occasion of the Double-Tenth Anniversary stressed the necessity to carry out the national revolution of the Chinese people. He replied to America's and Britain's attacks by stating that the numerous economic weaknesses and defects existing within Chungking are but unavoidable features of the nation engaged in a revolution. The chief importance in Chiang Kai-shek's speech is in its conclusion where he emphasized that the Chinese people must forge ahead in the execution of the national revolution with a single mind irrespective of flatteries, and denunciations by foreign powers. Chiang Kai-shek's speeches on the occasion of the Double-Tenth Anniversary in the past had been of a stereotyped character in which he always stressed the immutability in the cooperative relations between America and England on the one hand and Chungking on the other and in which he overemphasized the war record of the anti-Axis forces in the Greater East Asia War. In view of this fact, it will not be difficult to perceive that psychological changes, although slight in nature, are brewing within Chungking herself. Chiang Kai-shek had decided to conduct a war of resistance against Japan seven years ago because he had concluded that resistance against Japan alone was the shortest way toward realizing the unity of the Chinese people and attaining the national revolution. On the other hand, America and England had instigated Chungking, made it their cat's paw and adopted the crafty policy of having it stand on the foremost line of defense against Japan because they dreaded the materialization of Japan's ideal in East Asia and because they regarded Japan's alliance with Germany and Italy with hostile eyes. Cooperation was thus agreed upon by America, England and Chungking. America and England are nations which do not know the meaning of morality. They have forgotten the true principles of Christianity which teaches that one must not open his hand in order to receive nor close his hand in order to give. They are infidels who have strayed into the evil path of the unethical Anglo-American Christianity which teaches that one must only open his hand in order to receive and close it in order to give. It is not at all surprising that America and England have disclosed their real ambition of attempting to convert China into their colony on the basis of their negligible aid to Chiang Kai-shek. They have revealed their poisonous fangs in building American air bases and American munition factories on Chinese soil. Their policy toward China which aimed at converting her into their colony finally resulted in Stilwell's demand for the right to command Chungking forces. This is a grave act which interferes with the internal affairs of Chungking and which ignores the autonomy of that regime. It cannot be denied that this is a brazen revelation of their intention to establish political rule over China. Both America and Britain are notorious followers of imperialism. Utilizing revolutions and internal conflicts of small nations and promising them military assistance, both America and Britain have in the past seized chances to intervene in the domestic affairs of other nations and have gradually realized their ambition of conquering or establishing rule over these nations. This fact can be proved by numerous examples in history. America and England have hoisted an international democratic sign called the Atlantic Charter in the current World War but have not hesitated to trample on the sovereignty of small nations as well as ignore their independence. In extreme cases, America and England have competed against each other, without any qualm of conscience whatever, to divide their spoils.

Their arrogant demand to Chungking to reorganize its military administration is but another example in this respect. The piratical instincts of the Anglo-Saxons had again revealed themselves in this case. It is natural to expect that the Chinese people, regardless of their calm exterior, tremble with fear and will adopt measures for self-defense upon coming in contact with the insatiable, high-handed methods of America and Britain. The aforementioned speech by Chiang Kai-shek gives a glimpse of this self-examination. It can be said now of Chungking: "A blind baby knows the color of milk."

Superficial Character

However, such self-examination and racial self-awakening within the Chungking camp is still of a superficial character. One feels that Chungking still has a long way to go before reaching the depths of Asiatic self-awakening. If Chungking's self-examination is not the one in its budding stage but has originated from the depths of self-awakening, Chungking should withdraw from the battlefront against Japan at this moment and willingly participate within the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere. Chungking has, however, only made gestures of opposition against the attacks and denunciation by leaders of America and England. She has not changed her character of being a companion of America and England in their common war against Japan. Chungking does not attempt to abandon her customary attitude of conducting resistance against Japan as a formula for executing her national revolution. One is filled with sighs of regret upon seeing Chungking forgetting China, isolating itself from Asia and continuing to worship America and England.

Men in Chungking have forgotten the independence of China and are leaning upon America and England. Their ideological leaders have forgotten the real and original Chinese culture, abandoned the true Chinese spirit and have become slaves of the so-called scientific, mechanical and materialistic civilization of America and Britain. America and Britain are changing China with her great soul into an ugly country of European and American materialism. Especially, such officials as T. V. Soong and Kung Hsiang-hsi have degraded themselves into slavish worshippers of the American Dollar and have thrown the lofty and elegant soul of Asia into mud without any pang of conscience. They have no real regard for the political independence of Asia. The political crisis of Asia, excluding Chungking, ended with Japan's entry into the Greater East Asia War, the eradication of Anglo-American influence in Asia and by the creation of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere. We must admit that Chungking alone is exposed to the danger of destruction because of the shortsightedness and ignorance of its leaders. We hope that Chungking will free itself from its illusions. We hope that Chungking's perception will become deeper. Chungking should return to the soul of Asia. This is our sincere hope. This hope for the freedom of all Asia has fortunately found sympathy in Thailand, East Indies and the Philippines. This has finally developed into the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration. In spite of this fact, Chungking alone is covering its eyes to the path of righteousness. Chungking still remains satisfied as a cat's-paw of America and Britain and is continuing to adhere to the suicidal policy of offering itself as a sacrifice to America and Britain. It is not for the sake of entire East Asia alone but for the sake of China herself that we regret the ignorance of the Chungking government.

Why is it that Chungking is unable to detach itself from the Anglo-American camp? Why is it that Chungking is unable to see that the real life for China is to abandon its dependancy on America and England and return toward the unity of Asia? We believe that Chungking has been unable to march courageously toward the home of her soul which it sees in the beyond because its soul has become poisoned in the long wanderings which circumstances had forced upon it in the past. Chungking now stands at the crossroads. We would like to make the following remark at the conclusion of this article: "The most just and shortest way leading toward free and perfect China is open now at the feet of China herself."

EAST AND WEST

By RENE GUENON

IV

They whose tendencies are in harmony with those of their time cannot be other than satisfied with the present state of things, and this is what they express after their fashion when they say that this epoch marks a progress over those which preceded it. But often this satisfaction of their sentimental aspirations is only relative, because the sequence of events is not always what they would have wished, and that is why they suppose that the progress will be continued during future epochs.

The facts sometimes come to belie those who are convinced of the present reality of "moral progress," according to the most usual conception of it; but all they do is to modify their ideas a little in this respect, or to refer the realization of their ideal to a more or less remote future, and they, too, might crawl out of their difficulties by talking about a "rhythm of progress." Besides this, by a much simpler solution, they usually strive to forget the lesson of experience. Such are the incorrigible dreamers who, at each new war, do not fail to prophesy that it will be the last.

The belief in indefinite progress is, all told, nothing more than the most ingenuous and the grossest of all kinds of "optimism." Whatever forms this belief may take, it is always sentimental in essence, even when it is concerned with "material progress." If it be objected that we ourselves have recognized the existence of this progress, we reply that we have only done so as far as the facts warrant, which does not in the least imply an admission that it should, or even that it can, continue its course indefinitely. Furthermore, as we are far from thinking it the best thing in the world, instead of calling it progress we would rather call it quite simply development. It is not in itself that the word progress offends us, but because of the idea of "value" which has come almost invariably to be attached to it.

This brings us to another point. There is indeed also a reality which cloaks itself under the so-called "moral progress," or which, in other words, keeps up the illusion of it. This reality is the development of sentimentalism, which, whether one likes it or not, does actually exist in the modern world, just as incontestably as does the development of industry and commerce.

Western Civilization—an Anomaly

This development, in our eyes excessive and abnormal, cannot fail to seem like progress to those who put feelings above everything; and it may perhaps be said that in speaking of mere preferences we have robbed ourselves in advance of the right to confute them. But we have done nothing of the kind. What we said then applies to sentiment, and to sentiment taken alone, in its variations from one individual to another. If sentiment, considered in general, is to be put into its proper place in relation to intelligence, the case is quite different, because then there is a hierarchy to be observed.

The modern world has precisely reversed the natural relations between the different orders of things. Once again, it is depreciation of the intellectual order (and even absence of pure intellectuality), and exaggeration of the material and the sentimental orders, which all go together to make the Western civilization of today an anomaly, not to say a monstrosity.

That is how things look when considered without any prejudice; and that is how they are seen by the most qualified representatives of the Eastern civilizations who view them quite without bias, for bias is always something sentimental, not intellectual, and their point of view is purely intellectual. If the people of the West have some difficulty in understanding this attitude, it is because they are incorrigibly prone to judge others according to themselves, and to attribute to them their own concerns, as well as their ways of thinking, and their mental horizon is so narrow that they do not even take into account the possibility of the existence of others. Hence their utter failure to understand Eastern conceptions.

This failure is not reciprocated. The Orientals, when they are faced with Western science, and when they are willing to give themselves the trouble, have scarcely any difficulty in penetrating and understanding its special branches, because they are used to far wider and deeper speculations, and he that can do the greater can do the less. But in general they feel scarcely any temptation to devote themselves to this work, which, for the sake of things that in their eyes are insignificant, might make them lose sight of, or at least neglect, what is for them essential.

Oriental Idea of Progress

Western science means analysis and dispersion. Eastern knowledge means synthesis and concentration. In any case, what the Westerners call civilization, the others would call barbarity, because it is precisely lacking in the essential, that is to say a principle of a higher order. By what right do Westerners claim to impose on everyone their own likes and dislikes? Besides, they should not forget that among earthly mankind taken as a whole they form only a minority. Of course, this consideration of number proves nothing in our eyes, but it ought to make some impression on people who have invented "universal suffrage," and who believe in its efficacy. If they merely took pleasure in affirming their imagined superiority, the illusion would do harm only to themselves; but their most terrible offence is their proselytizing craze. In them the spirit of conquest goes under the disguise of "moralist" pretexts, and it is in the name of "liberty" that they would force the whole world to imitate them.

Most astonishing of all, they genuinely imagine in their infatuation that they enjoy prestige amongst all other peoples. Because they are dreaded as a brutal force is dreaded, they believe themselves to be admired. When a man is in danger of being crushed by an avalanche, does it follow that he is smitten with respect and admiration for it? The only impression that, for example, mechanical inventions make on most Orientals is one of deep repulsion. Certainly it all seems to them far more harmful than beneficial, and if they find themselves obliged to accept certain things which the present epoch has made necessary, they do so in the hope of future riddance. These things do not interest them, and they never really will interest them.

What Westerners call progress is for the Orientals nothing but change and instability; and the need for change, so characteristic of modern times, is in their eyes a mark of manifest inferiority. He that has reached a state of equilibrium no longer feels this need, just as he that has found no longer seeks.

In these circumstances it is indeed difficult to understand one another, since the same facts give place, on this side and on that, to interpretations which are diametrically opposed. What if the Orientals also sought, after the manner of the West, and by its methods, to impose their own outlook? But one may rest assured. Nothing is more contrary to their nature than propaganda, and such considerations are quite foreign to them. Without preaching "liberty," they let others think what they will, and are even indifferent as to what is thought of them. All they ask, in fact, is to be left in peace. But that is just what the people of the West refuse to allow them, and it must be remembered that they went to seek them out in their own homes, and have behaved there in a way which might well exasperate the most peaceful of men.

East Can Teach West

It is for the West to approach the East, since it is the West that has gone astray, and her efforts to persuade the East to do the approaching will be in vain, for the East does not feel that it has any better reasons for changing today than it had during the last centuries. In being brought nearer to the East, the West has everything to gain. If the East has also some interest in this, it is not an interest of the same order, nor even of an importance that is comparable. It would not be enough to justify the least concession with regard to what is essential. Besides, nothing can be set above the rights which belong to truth.

To show the West her faults, her errors, and her shortcomings is not to evince hostility toward her, but quite the contrary, since it is the only means of curing the evil which she suffers from, and which she may die of if she does not pull herself together in time. The task is an arduous one, certainly, and not without unpleasantness. But that matters little to anyone convinced that it is necessary. We ask no more than that one or two should understand that it really is so. Moreover, no one who has understood this can remain at a standstill, just as no one who has assimilated certain truths can lose sight of them or refuse to accept all the consequences of them.

There are obligations which are inherent in all true knowledge, and compared with them all outward ties seem vain and ridiculous. These obligations, for the very reason that they are purely inward, are the only ones that can never be shaken off. No one can yield to discouragement who has the power of truth on his side, even if he has no other weapon for overcoming the most dreadful obstacles, for this power is such that in the end nothing can prevail against it. The only ones to doubt this are those who do not know that all the partial and transitory disequilibriums go necessarily to make up the great total equilibrium of the Universe.

(End)

Technically Correct

The teacher had asked her class to think up some outstanding examples of wasted energy.

"All right, Frederick, what's yours?" asked the teacher as the class smarty raised his hand.

"Telling a hair-raising story to a bald-headed man."

AMERICA AS I SEE IT

U.S. Holds Premier Position in Scientific World

By YOSHIRO NAGATO
Lecturer at Meiji University

III

From what I hear, young Americans more than Britons, Frenchmen or any other nationality, are not bound by the dyed-in-wool customs. In a good sense they are free from all these national customs. Therefore, it is much easier for them to plan, experiment, or invent at will. Manchoukuo, at least at the time of her founting, possessed all these beautiful national virtues. Even a lonely station master or a small-fry hotel proprietor has a lively spirit to put over his own original idea. Indeed we in Japan possess many refined and beautifully aged national treasures which are thousands of years old. At the same time how much time and labor we must have lost by adhering to some outmoded customs which were handed down to us by our ancestors thousands of years ago.

It is important to make the following point clear: that today America does not stop at the cheap mechanical application which is a mere branching out of science but actually she now holds the world's premier position in the scientific world. This perhaps does not mean that all the defunct scientific knowledges of different nations are assembled at this wealthy, resourceful and free country. As pointed out by many scholars this was the result of an extensive research and their correct fundamental understanding of the scientific principle which enabled them to make such a phenomenal progress in the scientific field. Namely, they respected knowledge itself as knowledge, thoroughly studied the respective behavior of all matters as well as the psychological observation of the actual behavior of that matter. Thus, without prejudice they respected the actual value of matter.

Facts Must Be Faced

All this has its origin in the Greek spirit of long ago. Therefore, some maintain that if we are to crush Anglo-American thought we must first of all crush this original Greek spirit. Although I do not know much about Greek culture or thought, I do know that the ideas as formulated by the ancient Greek thinkers and scholars have their flaws as compared with present-day advanced scientific knowledge. Even though originated some 2,000-odd years ago and no matter what flaws they may have, we can not flatly think that their scientific attitude toward seeking the truth of knowledge, even though trivial, and their earnest desire to recognize not its subjective but the correct knowledge of every matter as entirely erroneous. For today as everyone knows we are denying the Western European scientific and cultural principles and spirit on one hand, while on the other, as we all know, we are putting forth every ounce of our energy in the production of new weapons of war whose inventions are made possible through the modern application of science and mathematics which had their fundamental origin in the theorems as advanced by Greek thinkers such as Pythagorus and Euclid.

We must all face these facts frankly. America's culture is definitely of a high mechanical level while Japan's is much more lofty in comparison. But as the survival instinct is much stronger in lower strata of animals and plants, the Americans have one strong point and that is this: that America is indeed a melting pot of the European civilization. To make it more plain, America is a country where people, by using her wealthy resources as ingredients, cooked the contents by culture and knowledge. For the time being, the Americans are enjoying their prosperity, but by their self-destructive methods sooner or later they will receive their judgment which they so rightfully deserve. If I may offer my personal confession, even though some corrections may be forthcoming on my analysis of America, I do not for a moment think that the Yankee worshippers were correct in their observations. To be honest about the whole thing I feel happy to know that the laws of nature are much more inexorable and honest than I thought.

"Infallible throughout all ages and true in all places" is a genuine and wise saying. Under such a motto we are able to see the light of justice and standing upon such a firm foundation we are able to possess the indomitable courage to conquer all poverty and overcome the so-called "authority and force" as taught by Mencius. I am not a total believer of the almighty scientific theory but our fundamental and immovable mind must start from such wise conceptions. Right here the true Japanese characteristics should reveal themselves.

(End)

Out With It!

"My wife is outspoken."

"By whom?"